THE Fruit SITUATION

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ALL FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-41

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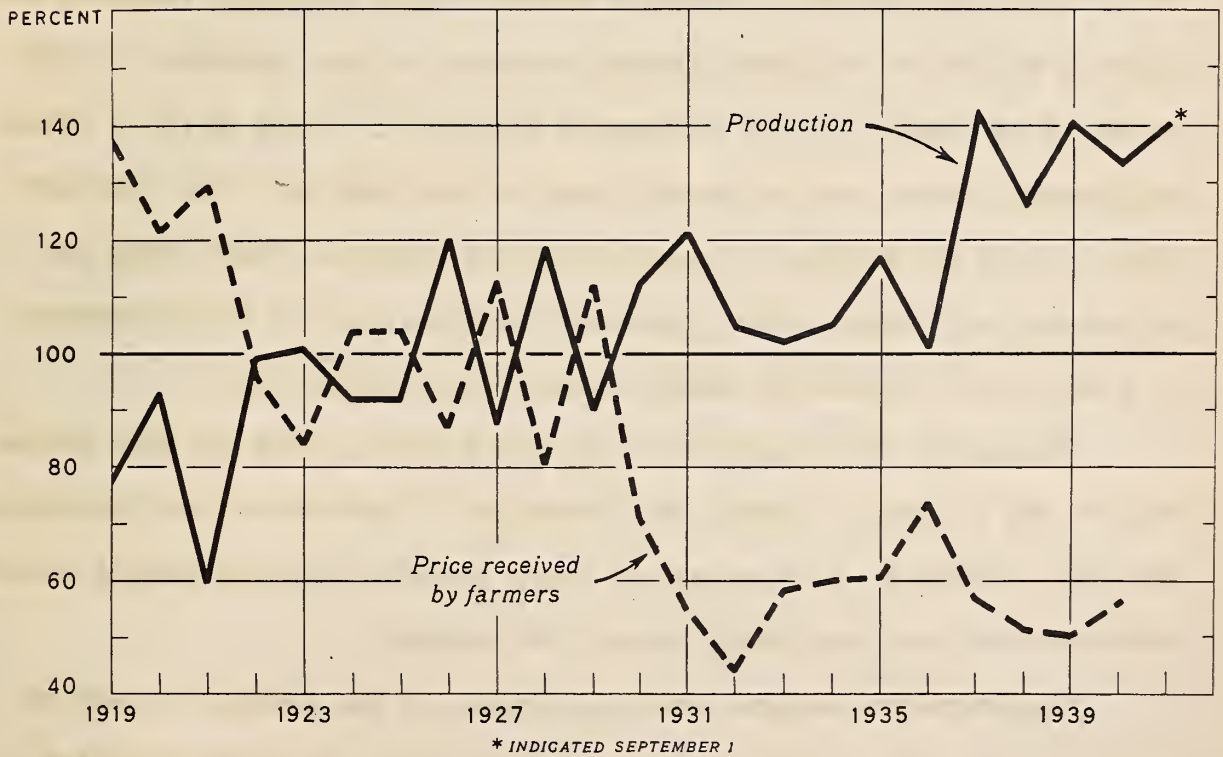

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34628 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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Summary

Although it is impossible at this time to determine the size of the nation's fruit crop in 1942, the probabilities are that the total tonnage will be about the same as in 1941. A generally smaller output of deciduous fruits probably will be offset by a larger production of citrus.

Fruit producers of the United States may expect the most favorable demand situation for their output in 1942 that has prevailed for more than a decade. Consumer purchasing power will average higher than in 1941, and the present prospect is for a considerable expansion in exports as a result of the lend-lease program. Costs of production and marketing probably will increase in 1942 -- they have already increased in some instances in 1941 -- but it is likely that the increase in demand will result in price levels sufficiently above those of recent years to more than cover the increased costs. It is not likely, of course, that all important fruit crops and all growers will share in the improved situation, but the fruit industry as a whole faces relatively favorable prospects during 1942.

Because of the prospective increased demand in 1942 for both domestic use and lend-lease export, the Department of Agriculture has recommended that every effort be made to prevent waste so as to make the fullest possible utilization of the total fruit output next season.

The long-time outlook, based on changes in the number of trees of bearing age, is for a moderate increase in the rate of fruit production during the next few years. This prospective increase is a continuation of the trend of the last 2 decades. Production of apples and of prunes for

drying is expected to continue to decline, but a further slight expansion is indicated for citrus, peaches, pears, cherries, plums and fresh prunes, and grapes.

-- September 27, 1941

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Production: Growing conditions during August were relatively favorable for the development and maturity of late-maturing fruit and nut crops. On the basis of September 1 conditions, the combined production of eight major deciduous fruit crops (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples) is indicated to be about 12 percent larger than in 1940, and 10 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Cherries are the only one in the group showing a smaller output than in 1940. In general, there are only minor changes in fruit crop prospects as compared with a month earlier.

Early prospects for citrus from the bloom of 1941 indicate that the combined production probably will be slightly smaller than for the 1940 season. Marketings of the remaining supplies of the 1940 citrus crop, largely California lemons and Valencia oranges, are still in progress. The combined output of four tree nuts, walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts, is expected to be about 11 percent larger than in 1940. Somewhat smaller crops of pecans and almonds are more than offset by a near-record walnut crop and a record large filbert crop.

Prices: With few exceptions, market prices of fruits in early September average higher than those of a year earlier. Prices of citrus fruits, particularly of oranges and grapefruit, were sharply higher, although somewhat below the levels prevailing in mid-August. Prices of all varieties of pears and many varieties of grapes were also higher than a year earlier. Eastern market prices of peaches averaged substantially above those of a year earlier, but midwestern prices were somewhat lower. In general, the demand for fruits this season has been greatly improved over that of a year ago as a result of the ever-expanding defense program.

Food-for-Defense: During the 1940 fruit season, exports of fresh, canned, and dried fruits were reduced to very low levels as a result of developments in Europe, and as a result considerable quantities of fresh and processed fruits were bought by the Government for relief distribution. For 1942 the prospects are that both the export and domestic demand for fruit will be increased to such an extent that conservation and efficient use of the total output is called for. Although not much can be done from a short-time standpoint to increase fruit production, the Department of Agriculture is recommending that every effort be made to prevent waste so as to make the fullest possible utilization of the output next season.

THE APPLE OUTLOOK FOR 1942

The commercial apple crop in 1941 is estimated, as of September 1, to total 128.3 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 13.9 million

bushels greater than the commercial crop in 1940. In the 1940-41 apple season the Surplus Marketing Administration purchased roughly 7.5 million bushels of apples and it has announced that it will be in the market for apples this season. Apples purchased by the Administration will be distributed in the fresh and dried form. School lunch programs will absorb them in the fresh form, and a considerable quantity will be dried and held for future distribution to relief clients or will be shipped abroad under the lend-lease program.

For the 1941 apple season as a whole, it is likely that the price-effects of increased consumer purchasing power and purchases by the Department of Agriculture under the food-for-defense program will more than offset the effects of increased supplies this year over last. Prices paid for apples for drying this past summer averaged substantially above those paid in the summer of 1940.

The alternate-year bearing characteristics of apple trees in the Eastern and Central States indicate that with normal or subnormal growing conditions the total commercial apple crop in 1942 will be considerable smaller than that in 1941. With average growing conditions, commercial production in 1942 probably would closely approximate that in 1940. Costs of production and marketing probably will increase somewhat in 1942, but it is likely that prices will be sufficiently above those in 1941 so that the increased unit costs will be more than offset. It is anticipated that consumer purchasing power will average higher in 1942 than in 1941, and the present prospect is for some expansion in the export outlets for apples as a result of the lend-lease program.

Looking beyond 1942, it seems likely that the trend of apple production will continue to decline in the next 10 years. The number of apple trees of bearing age has decreased at a greater rate than the total bearing capacity during the past 30 years. The great decrease in number of trees has been caused by normal mortality, the removal of low-yielding trees, and loss from droughts, storms and freezes. Preliminary reports of the Bureau of the Census indicate that the number of apple trees of all ages and of bearing age in 1940 were sharply lower than in 1935. Although information concerning the completeness of these reports is lacking at the present time, they do indicate that the downward trend in tree numbers that has been in evidence for 25 years is continuing. The number of apple trees of bearing age in 1940 was probably around 65-70 million trees compared with 82 million in 1935. If new plantings are not made in substantial numbers during the next 10 years, the number of bearing apple trees will be materially reduced between 1950 and 1960. The Census reports indicate that the yield per tree under average growing conditions is still increasing, but it is probable that this increase will not be sufficient to offset the loss of bearing-tree numbers. Thus, the average production of apples probably will decline during the next decade.

THE PEAR OUTLOOK FOR 1942

Pear production in the United States increased considerably during the 2 decades ended in 1938, but has been more or less stable at around 31 million bushels in recent years. With average growing conditions, the crop in 1942 is expected to be little different from this figure. Production may be a little larger than in 1941 in the Western and Northeastern regions, but smaller in both the North Central and Southern States.

Most of the increase in output during the last 2 decades has occurred in the Pacific Coast States where the Bartlett variety is important for the fresh, canned, and dried markets. A number of late-maturing varieties have also become important during the last decade as a result of an improving winter export trade up to 1939. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, however, export trade in all fresh fruits has suffered severely, and this has caused some very difficult marketing problems with respect to late pears. The sharp rise indomestic demand during the last year and the further improvement in prospect for the coming year, however, probably will improve the situation considerably.

In the early part of the 1941 season there was a strong demand for Bartlett pears for canning and for fresh use, and it appears that the relatively small crop of late pears will also move readily into domestic channels. As an integral part of the food-for-defense program, it seems desirable that pear producers give considerable attention to the disposition of the crop in 1942, so that the greatest amount of food value possible will be obtained.

THE GRAPEFRUIT OUTLOOK FOR 1942

Grapefruit production in 1941-42 probably will be smaller than in 1940-41. The quantity of grapefruit canned probably will be about the same as in 1940-41, but the amount used for juice is likely to be less. If the crop materializes as now expected, the quantity of grapefruit taken by processing plants probably will be less this season than last.

Production of grapefruit in 1942-43 may be the largest on record, provided normal weather conditions prevail. If a record crop materializes, it is likely that the amount used by processing plants will also be of record size. A record crop of grapefruit, around 45 million boxes, in 1942-43 would probably sell at prices somewhat below those in prospect for the 1941-42 crop, but would be above average prices received for the 1940-41 crop.

Barring unusual damage to grapefruit trees from hurricanes or other disasters, production is likely to remain large for some time. While no substantial increase in bearing acreage is in prospect in the four main producing areas -- Florida, Texas, Arizona, and California -- about 65 percent of the bearing grapefruit trees in the United States have not yet reached the age of full production. The increased bearing surface of a large proportion of the trees will cause the upward trend in production to continue for at least the next 4 years. The total quantity of grapefruit placed in cans probably will increase along with production, but whether a greater portion of the crop will be canned than the 46 percent processed in 1940-41 is problematical. The generally higher level of consumer purchasing power in prospect is likely to increase the demand for fresh grapefruit.

THE ORANGE OUTLOOK FOR 1942

Present indications are that total orange production in 1941-42 will be slightly below that in 1940-41. A definite production forecast cannot be made at this time. Although production probably will be less than in 1940-41, it is anticipated that the amount processed will be roughly the same. Increased consumer demand in 1941-42 over that in 1940-41, and a smaller crop, will be favorable factors affecting orange prices.

Normal growing conditions in 1942-43 would result in an orange crop of record proportions, perhaps 5 million boxes greater than the record crop of 1940. Even if a crop of this size materializes, it is unlikely that the quantity of oranges used for fruit juices and various byproducts will be increased over that used for similar products in 1940-41. The expected increase in the incomes of consumers is a price-stimulating factor that will offset to some extent the indicated larger orange crop.

It does not seem likely that the acreage in bearing orange trees will increase to any great extent during the next few years. The Bureau of the Census indicated that in California the total number of navel and miscellaneous orange trees of bearing age in 1940 was about the same as in 1930, but that the number of bearing Valencia trees in 1940 was considerably greater than in 1930. The present orange acreage is capable of producing an average crop during the next few years of 80-85 million boxes under average growing conditions and with reasonable care. The production of Valencias and other late varieties is expected to increase at a faster rate than that of early and midseason varieties. More late variety than early variety trees have been planted in the last 20 years, and as a result an increasing portion of the orange crop has been marketed in the relatively high-price months (March to September).

THE LEMON OUTLOOK FOR 1942

Lemon production in 1941-42 (November-October) may be slightly smaller than the record crop of 16.2 million boxes produced in 1940-41. In 1942, however, normal growing conditions would result in a crop approximately of the same magnitude as that produced in 1940-41. Increased consumer purchasing power in 1942 over 1941 will tend to counteract the effect on lemon prices of larger supplies compared to 1941.

The bearing acreage of lemons increased at an increasing rate from 1930 to 1937, and then increased at a decreasing rate from 1937 to 1939. The decrease in non-bearing acreage has not been as great for lemons as for oranges and grapefruit. Large lemon crops can be expected, under normal growing conditions, for the next few years. Processing plants probably will continue to take large quantities of lemons. The quantity of lemons diverted to processing plants is dependent in part upon the level of consumer purchasing power.

THE PEACH OUTLOOK FOR 1942

The upward trend in peach production in all of the important areas producing peaches for market as fresh fruit is expected to continue during the next few years. As a result of this increasing trend and of favorable growing conditions, a relative large crop was produced in 1941. The supplies in the early southern States were particularly large and resulted in comparatively low prices to producers. In 1942 it is anticipated that production will be substantially smaller, a situation which together with improved demand conditions probably will result in substantially higher prices than were received in 1941.

In California, where peaches are grown largely for canning and drying, the long-time trend of production is also slightly upward. The crop in 1941, however, was relatively small and the demand for processing was sharply increased. As a consequence, prices were unusually high. With normal growing conditions, production is likely to be increased somewhat in 1942, but because of a continued good demand for fruit products, both in domestic and foreign markets (lend-lease), it is not improbably that prices will average considerably higher than in any recent year prior to 1941.

THE CHERRY OUTLOOK FOR 1942

Cherry production in twelve important States totaled 163,310 tons in 1941, or slightly less than the 178,310 tons produced in 1940, but well above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 138,234 tons. As compared with the 1940 crop, production of sweet cherries was larger in 1941, but that of sour cherries was smaller. On the basis of recent trends in bearing capacity and alternate bearing characteristics of the sour variety, average growing conditions would result in a somewhat larger total crop in 1942. Production of cherries inthese important areas has increased sharply in recent years and the general level may be expected to continue to increase during the next few years. The prospect is that the sweet varieties, produced largely in the Western States, will show the greatest increase.

Slightly more than one-half of the production in the twelve important States is normally used for processing, the trend of which has been upward in recent years. The quantity going to freezers has almost trebled, while that going to canners and briners has almost doubled during the last decade. Most of these products have moved into domestic consumption channels as there has been little foreign trade. The prospect of a higher level of consumer purchasing power next year indicates that the demand for these products will continue to rise and will result in generally higher prices for cherries.

THE GRAPE OUTLOOK FOR 1942

Total grape production in 1941 is indicated to total 2.6 million tons compared with 2.5 million in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2.3 million tons. The California crop in 1941 is indicated to total 2.3 million tons compared with 2.2 million tons in 1940. Production of raisin varieties is indicated to total 11 percent more this year than last, while that of wine and table varieties is indicated to total slightly less.

As much as 1,000,000 tons of raisin grapes could be used for raisin production this year. There would then be 355,000 tons of raisin grapes available for other uses (canning, wine and juice production, and fresh consumption), compared with 529,000 in 1940. The total supply of California grapes for other uses would then be about 1,347,000 tons compared with 1,566,000 tons for other uses last year.

If a raisin pack of 250,000 tons is put up this year, and if the commercial carry-over on September 1 were about 30,000 tons, there would be a commercial raisin supply of 280,000 tons for the 1941-42 season (September-August). In 1940-41 the commercial supply totaled 240,000 tons. Although this estimate for 1941 is considerably larger than that for 1940, it is probable

that the prospective increase in the domestic and foreign demand for raisins will offset the increase in supply, and the commercial carry-over into the 1942 season may be no larger than the carry-over into the 1941 season.

As regards 1942, total grape production with average growing conditions probably would be slightly greater than in 1941. The raisin pack in 1942 might total roughly 250,000 tons. The acreage of bearing vines in California in 1939 increased slightly over that in 1938, and is expected to increase further in the next year or two. As a result of this, grape production in California probably will increase in the next few years.

THE OUTLOOK FOR DRIED PRUNES IN 1942

The dried prune outlook for 1941-42 is not as favorable relative to the 1940-41 season as is that for raisins, despite the fact that the dried prune pack probably will not be increased as much over last year as will the raisin pack. Prior to the present war, 40 percent of the dried prune pack was normally exported, while raisin exports represented only 30 percent of the raisin pack. The European Continent was a more important outlet for dried prunes than it was for raisins, and the United Kingdom took a greater portion of this country's raisin exports than it did our dried prune exports. The European Continent is no longer open to our exporters of dried prunes, but this loss has been offset by purchases of the Department of Agriculture.

If the 1941 dried prune pack materializes as now anticipated, the commercial supply will be roughly the same as in 1940 (240,200 tons). The pack this year probably will be larger than that in 1940, but the carry-over on September 1 was smaller. After taking into account the anticipated increase in domestic consumer purchasing power, and possible purchases by the Department of Agriculture under the food-for-defense program, it appears likely that the carry-over into the 1942-43 season may be roughly 15,000 tons larger than the carry-over into the 1941-42 season.

In the 1940-41 season a Federal loan program operating in conjunction with the California prorate program was set up to aid the dried prune industry. The California prorate program called for a stabilization pool, surplus pool, and the diversion of substandard prunes. This season the only program for dried prunes now in effect is the diversion of substandard prunes.

Very few new plantings of prune trees have been made in western Washington and western Oregon in recent years, and the number of trees pulled out and orchards neglected has been substantial. In California the bearing acreage has been declining in recent years. The downward trend in bearing acreage is expected to continue for the next few years.

Table 1.- Apples: Condition on September 1 and production in States having commercial production, average 1934-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941 1/

Area and State	Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	Average 1934-39	1940	1941	Average 1934-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:						
North Atlantic-						
Maine	47	65	61	651	752	684
New Hampshire	49	54	52	764	925	764
Vermont	58	48	70	467	413	546
Massachusetts	56	65	58	2,318	2,174	2,036
Rhode Island	48	55	47	281	267	235
Connecticut	55	57	63	1,295	1,210	1,286
New York	55	48	61	17,211	12,936	16,380
New Jersey	64	67	72	3,750	3,296	3,950
Pennsylvania	60	61	64	9,317	9,100	9,591
Total North Atlantic	57	55	63	36,054	31,073	35,472
South Atlantic-						
Delaware	66	73	75	1,611	1,909	1,840
Maryland	55	61	67	1,996	2,077	2,250
Virginia	51	57	65	10,366	10,660	11,859
West Virginia	53	54	64	4,796	4,868	5,102
North Carolina	52	52	78	966	2/ 962	1,400
Georgia	48	62	75	443	485	608
Total South Atlantic	53	58	67	20,177	20,961	23,059
Total Eastern States	55	56	64	56,231	52,034	58,531
Central States:						
North Central-						
Ohio	51	47	70	5,374	5,074	7,562
Indiana	52	42	86	1,566	1,225	2,376
Illinois	47	35	61	3,007	1,876	3,812
Michigan	62	49	62	7,695	5,967	7,990
Wisconsin	63	67	81	610	595	772
Minnesota	60	70	71	249	314	314
Iowa	53	83	24	321	559	116
Missouri	44	44	56	1,525	1,616	1,769
Nebraska	46	71	14	254	2/ 326	89
Kansas	40	62	29	774	1,296	540
Total North Central	53	63	63	21,375	18,848	25,340
South Central-						
Kentucky	42	40	91	310	358	679
Tennessee	43	29	90	225	166	423
Arkansas	41	45	65	771	765	1,025
Total South Central	41	41	76	1,306	1,289	2,127
Total Central States	52	47	64	22,681	20,137	27,467

Continued -

Table 1.- Apples: Condition on September 1 and production in States having commercial production, average 1934-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941 1/ - Continued

Area and State	Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	Average 1934-39	1940	1941	Average 1934-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western States:						
Montana	57	59	75	342	2/ 236	328
Idaho	70	70	81	3,458	2/3/ 2,160	2,349
Colorado	56	64	57	1,441	2/ 1,564	1,311
New Mexico	53	72	68	666	2/ 700	684
Utah	67	64	84	362	2/3/ 330	414
Washington	74	77	79	28,843	2/3/ 27,469	26,600
Oregon	75	77	70	3,368	2/ 3,263	2,754
California	70	58	73	7,918	2/ 6,498	7,884
Total Western States	72	72	76	46,398	42,220	42,324
Total 36 States	60	59	68	125,310	114,391	128,322

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): N. C., 58; Nebr., 14; Mont., 43; Idaho, 200; Colo., 69; N.Mex., 35; Utah, 19; Wash., 549; Oreg., 98; Calif., 600.

3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bu.): Idaho, 216; Colo., 50; Utah, 24; Wash., 1,280.

Table 2.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, at New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

Market and week ended	Calif. Gravenstein		Wash. Delicious		Wash. Winter Banana	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
New York	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Aug. 15	2.48	1.38	---	---	---	---
22	2.09	1.71	---	---	---	---
29	2.13	1.74	---	---	---	---
Sept. 5	2.08	2.00	2.94	---	---	---
12	---	1.21	2.46	2.82	---	1.51

	Calif. Gravenstein		Wash. Delicious		Wash. Jonathan	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Chicago						
Aug. 15	1.87	1.37	---	---	---	---
22	1.67	1.48	---	---	---	---
29	1.46	1.74	---	---	2.05	---
Sept. 5	---	1.09	---	---	1.80	2.08
12	---	---	2.15	2.41	1.90	1.68

Compiled from N. Y. Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 3.- Pears: Condition September 1 and production by States (excluding three Pacific Coast States), average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	58	61	61	12	13	12
New Hampshire	67	66	75	13	16	14
Vermont	58	63	55	7	6	6
Massachusetts	65	62	69	71	52	60
Rhode Island	67	80	63	10	7	9
Connecticut	67	65	75	48	48	48
New York	57	68	47	1,476	1,670	1,378
New Jersey	60	74	63	71	68	58
Pennsylvania	60	62	54	699	873	726
Ohio	56	52	74	698	1/ 816	996
Indiana	49	51	84	380	483	648
Illinois	43	55	79	551	652	791
Michigan	60	59	75	1,138	1,398	1,700
Iowa	50	79	48	102	158	97
Missouri	38	55	60	339	518	510
Nebraska	43	57	26	41	58	27
Kansas	35	71	50	147	223	138
Delaware	54	87	74	13	11	10
Maryland	53	70	70	90	107	100
Virginia	40	63	63	304	525	490
West Virginia	31	51	47	55	97	81
North Carolina	55	61	72	263	312	370
South Carolina	62	72	67	101	123	107
Georgia	60	74	67	283	397	347
Florida	62	93	75	102	180	150
Kentucky	36	57	78	190	382	444
Tennessee	38	24	83	222	194	493
Alabama	56	52	81	288	292	432
Mississippi	57	73	74	295	438	451
Arkansas	47	60	68	158	204	238
Louisiana	57	90	66	121	214	158
Oklahoma	29	32	77	91	73	176
Texas	48	82	63	349	545	428
Idaho	68	80	75	60	63	60
Colorado	54	84	73	230	249	202
New Mexico	48	77	72	41	56	59
Arizona	74	52	48	11	7	5
Utah	65	76	90	88	129	135
Nevada	55	49	60	4	3	4
Total above States				9,162	11,660	12,158

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Includes an estimate of 25,000 bushels unharvested on account of market conditions.

Table 4.- Pears: Condition September 1 and production in three Pacific Coast States, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Washington, all	77	83	83	5,027	2/ 6,100	5,982
Bartlett	---	83	83	3,582	3,800	3,735
Other	---	82	82	1,445	2/ 2,300	2,247
Oregon, all	75	84	76	3,295	2/ 4,445	4,130
Bartlett	---	87	79	1,374	1,690	1,580
Other	---	83	75	1,921	2/ 2,755	2,550
California, all	69	70	70	9,792	9,417	9,376
Bartlett	---	69	74	8,626	7,917	8,584
Other	---	78	46	1,167	1,500	792
Total Pacific States				18,114	19,962	19,488
Bartlett				13,582	13,407	13,899
Other				4,533	6,555	5,589
Total United States	64	71	71	27,278	31,622	31,646

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ For some States in 1940, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Washington Bartlett, 154; other, 345; California Bartlett, 208; other, 167.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized in accordance with grade and size requirements of marketing agreements (1,000 bu.): Washington, other, 262; Oregon, other 80.

Table 5.- Pears, western Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	New York		Chicago	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month-				
July	2.55	2.65	2.46	2.67
August	2.25	2.78	2.22	2.73
Week-				
August 15	2.29	2.76	2.24	2.83
22	2.12	2.99	2.25	2.75
29	2.34	2.60	2.21	2.62
September 5	2.50	2.63	2.46	2.48
12	2.34	2.84	2.36	2.89

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 6.- Peaches: Condition September 1 and production in late States, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New Hampshire	58	54	47	18	10	12
Massachusetts	54	62	68	104	76	83
Rhode Island	55	50	90	24	18	26
Connecticut	56	56	69	157	130	136
New York	61	67	73	1,433	1,380	1,482
New Jersey	60	82	85	1,252	1,494	1,531
Pennsylvania	52	71	71	1,789	2,500	2,405
Ohio	42	26	87	861	443	1,509
Indiana	37	7	94	345	58	637
Illinois	42	9	91	1,447	200	2,156
Michigan	57	56	91	1,744	1,682	2,790
Iowa	37	51	30	80	93	46
Missouri	34	22	65	802	528	1,376
Nebraska	36	38	9	43	58	6
Kansas	26	53	21	115	183	54
Delaware	62	90	88	301	465	432
Maryland	54	80	84	348	470	478
Virginia	46	1/59	1/84	902	2/ 1,392	2,066
West Virginia	34	53	59	267	446	468
Kentucky	35	1/17	1/92	520	258	1,362
Tennessee	43	1/11	1/93	1,224	264	2,186
Idaho	50	87	72	128	207	188
Colorado	75	90	76	1,221	3/ 2,000	1,716
New Mexico	37	71	72	67	120	115
Arizona	67	71	50	56	50	36
Utah	62	78	81	435	600	689
Nevada	45	75	60	5	5	4
Washington	62	88	81	1,078	1,494	1,414
Oregon	67	81	65	292	365	312
California, all	77	78	73	23,006	4/23,585	21,835
Clingstone 5/	77	77	70	15,143	4/14,709	13,209
Freestone	77	79	79	7,863	8,876	8,626
Total late States				40,064	40,574	47,550
Total United States	6/59	6/61	6/79	54,356	54,430	69,754

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

2/ Includes 56,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage resulting from rain damage at harvest time.

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels diverted from marketing channels in accordance with provisions of marketing agreement.

4/ Includes an estimate of 625,000 bushels of Clingstones unharvested on account of market conditions.

5/ Mainly for canning.

6/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

Table 7.- Peaches: Condition September 1 and production in 10 early States, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition September 1 1/			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North Carolina	61	48	92	1,920	1,344	2,760
South Carolina	65	67	89	1,236	2,158	3,471
Georgia	59	62	83	5,049	4,216	5,561
Florida	57	85	56	57	66	43
Alabama	56	25	88	1,448	700	2,464
Mississippi	56	28	85	842	420	1,258
Arkansas	42	51	78	1,785	2,040	3,042
Louisiana	50	66	60	290	442	402
Oklahoma	25	31	72	476	434	972
Texas	41	69	75	1,190	2,036	2,231
Total 10 States				14,293	13,856	22,204

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

Table 8.- Plums and prunes: Condition September 1 and production, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
				Fresh basis		
Plums						
Michigan	56	58	75	5,580	5,800	6,800
California	1/71	1/74	1/72	64,600	2/ 69,000	71,000
Prunes						
Idaho	63	80	80	17,570	21,500	20,800
Washington, all	62	52	83	31,450	17,500	29,900
Eastern	72	83	83	12,960	14,700	15,100
Western	56	26	82	18,490	2,800	14,800
Oregon, all	58	29	66	110,400	3/4/ 42,700	103,700
Eastern	64	89	84	12,530	3/ 16,400	15,500
Western	57	21	64	97,870	4/ 26,300	88,200
				Dry basis 5/		
California	65	64	71	207,100	175,000	199,000

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 2/ Includes an estimate of 5,000 tons unharvested on account of market conditions. 3/ Includes 400 tons harvested in Eastern Oregon, but not utilized in accordance with provisions of marketing agreement. 4/ Includes an estimate of 6,200 tons unharvested on account of market conditions. 5/ In California the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940 the equivalent of 9,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested on account of market conditions.

Table 9.- Prunes, Italian: Weighted average price, specified containers, New York, 1941 with comparisons

Week ended	Lug		1/2 bushel	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Aug. 15	1.02	1.35	1.56	2.44
22	1.01	1.27	1.20	2.09
29	.75	.87	1.32	1.54
Sept. 6	---	---	1.25	1.29
13	---	---	1.17	1.21

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 10.- Cranberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production; average 1930-39, annual 1940, and indicated 1941

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average	1940	Indicated	Average	1940	Indicated
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39		1941	1930-39		1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	13,720	13,700	13,700	30.0	24.2	31.4	412,400	332,000	430,000
New Jersey	11,000	11,000	11,000	9.6	8.2	8.4	105,700	90,000	92,000
Wisconsin	2,290	2,500	2,800	29.9	48.4	40.4	68,600	121,000	113,000
Washington	579	700	800	21.6	36.0	42.0	12,480	25,200	33,600
Oregon	150	150	150	30.9	80.7	68.0	4,640	12,100	10,200
Five States	27,739	28,050	28,450	21.8	20.7	23.9	603,820	580,300	678,800

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 11.- Grapes: Condition September 1 and production, average 1930-39, annual 1940, and indicated 1941

State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine	70	72	77	30	30	30
New Hampshire	73	86	90	93	120	120
Vermont	72	82	64	40	50	30
Massachusetts	75	83	75	664	780	690
Rhode Island	74	80	97	284	280	310
Connecticut	72	80	83	2,155	2,770	2,840
New York	67	69	59	74,750	1/75,800	56,800
New Jersey	74	84	80	3,180	3,900	3,900
Pennsylvania	67	79	59	21,920	23,000	17,100
Ohio	72	80	62	30,300	37,500	29,100
Indiana	68	65	79	4,310	4,000	4,700
Illinois	69	71	81	6,770	8,100	8,600
Michigan	67	76	62	57,330	54,600	41,500
Wisconsin	74	83	82	402	490	480
Minnesota	64	80	77	256	300	270
Iowa	67	87	61	5,410	6,300	4,100
Missouri	64	69	74	9,770	10,900	11,200
Nebraska	54	70	38	2,530	3,800	2,000
Kansas	54	78	61	3,600	4,600	3,300
Delaware	78	73	90	2,010	2,100	2,300
Maryland	71	76	82	696	720	730
Virginia	67	68	70	2,360	2,800	2,800
West Virginia	58	65	49	1,388	1,910	1,390
North Carolina	76	78	79	6,602	8,500	8,600
South Carolina	72	73	73	1,606	1,990	2,040
Georgia	71	74	72	1,511	2,080	1,980
Florida	66	81	67	761	830	620
Kentucky	69	65	85	2,047	2,790	3,570
Tennessee	66	42	83	2,006	1,780	3,020
Alabama	68	53	82	1,380	1,380	2,150
Mississippi	68	49	82	291	220	340
Arkansas	62	63	79	9,810	9,600	12,500
Louisiana	59	64	64	54	60	60
Oklahoma	55	60	67	3,210	3,600	4,000
Texas	61	72	75	2,490	3,000	3,000
Idaho	81	88	86	544	580	550
Colorado	69	87	78	514	770	620
New Mexico	74	87	90	1,078	1,270	1,260
Arizona	82	92	77	922	740	720
Utah	78	85	90	932	860	900
Nevada	82	100	85	96	110	100
Washington	83	90	81	4,980	10,600	9,900
Oregon	83	89	74	2,180	2,300	1,800
California	73	76	81	1,990,800	2,246,000	2,347,000
United States	73	76	79	2,264,062	2,543,910	2,599,020

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Includes an estimate of 3,000 tons unharvested on account of market conditions.

Table 12.- Grapes: Condition September 1 and production in California, by varieties, average 1930-39, annual 1940, and indicated 1941

State and variety	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wine varieties	76	80	82	497,000	607,000	590,000
Raisin varieties	73	74	83	1,143,600	1,209,000	1,355,000
Dried 1/	---	---	---	215,560	170,000	---
Not dried	---	---	---	281,300	529,000	---
Table varieties	71	77	75	350,200	430,000	402,000
California, all	73	76	79	1,990,800	2,246,000	2,347,000

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Dried basis: One ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 13.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	1940				1941			
	Seedless	Red Malaga	Malaga	Ribier	Seedless	Red Malaga	Malaga	Ribier
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Month-								
July	1.66	1.53	1.28	1.97	2.69	2.59	2.15	3.44
Aug.	1.35	1.21	1.10	1.49	1.71	1.84	1.18	2.29
Week-								
Aug. 15	1.44	1.23	1.17	1.46	1.93	1.69	1.56	2.66
22	1.25	1.42	1.04	1.40	1.55	1.69	1.42	2.12
29	1.23	1.48	1.09	1.50	1.28	1.78	.99	1.90
Sept. 5	1.40	1.16	1.33	1.82	1.47	1.73	1.27	2.01
12	1.19	1.06	1.24	1.63	1.43	1.36	1.34	1.71
Chicago								
Month-								
July	1.63	1.61	1.27	1.88	2.23	2.97	---	3.37
Aug.	1.29	1.29	1.09	1.57	1.62	1.79	1.18	2.20
Week-								
Aug. 15	1.23	1.23	.98	1.43	1.62	1.68	1.47	2.20
22	1.25	1.60	1.07	1.55	1.51	1.81	1.18	2.18
29	1.19	1.27	1.16	1.68	1.28	1.94	1.00	1.90
Sept. 5	1.26	1.08	1.13	1.48	1.34	1.47	1.22	1.50
12	1.28	.93	1.09	1.46	1.34	1.12	1.20	1.38

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 14.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, July to September 1940 and 1941 1/

Week ended	Calif. Ariz. Valencias 2/	Fla.	Total 2/3/	Calif. Ariz. Valencias 2/	Fla. 2/	Total Commercial 2/3/	Total Relief purchases 4/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
	1940			1941			
July 5	1,278	21	1,299	1,658	307	1,965	2
12	1,540	8	1,548	1,661	155	1,816	---
19	1,657	2	1,659	1,933	65	1,998	---
26	1,692	5	1,697	1,702	43	1,745	8
Aug. 2	1,621	1	1,622	1,919	5	1,924	7
9	1,810	1	1,811	1,812	---	1,812	1
16	1,668	1	1,669	1,888	---	1,888	---
23	1,728	1	1,729	1,593	---	1,593	---
30	1,607	---	1,607	1,645	---	1,645	---
Sept. 6	1,592	---	1,592	1,347	---	1,347	---
13	1,463	---	1,463	1,640	---	1,640	---

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat and truck. No truck shipments reported for Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excluding relief shipments. 3/ Includes shipments from all producing areas, and also tangerines. 4/ Purchases made by Surplus Marketing Administration.

Table 15.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, July to September 1940 and 1941 1/

Week ended	Florida	California Arizona 2/	Total 2/	Florida	California Arizona 2/	Total Commercial 2/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
	1940			1941		
July 5	---	70	70	35	123	158
12	1	104	105	16	93	109
19	2	93	95	11	98	109
26	4	82	86	10	105	115
Aug. 2	4	62	66	---	103	103
12	---	117	117	---	117	117
16	---	99	99	---	100	100
23	---	75	75	---	64	64
30	---	51	51	---	42	42
Sept. 6	---	46	46	---	28	28
13	---	81	81	1	27	28

Compiled from the reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excluding relief shipments. 3/ Includes eight cars from Texas.

Table 16.- Citrus fruits: Condition on September 1, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and 1941 1/

Crop and State	Condition Sept. 1: Av. 1930-39	1940	1941	Crop and State	Condition Sept. 1: Av. 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges				Grapefruit			
California, all	74	77	76	Florida, all	65	65	48
Valencias	75	75	76	Seedless	---	66	55
Navels and miscellaneous	73	79	75	Other	---	65	43
Florida, all	74	64	60	Texas	58	54	59
Early and midseason	---	65	61	Arizona	80	65	79
Valencias	---	63	59	California	74	76	80
Tangerines	64	69	36	Four States	65	61	56
Satsumas	55	58	51				
Texas	66	63	70	Lemons			
Arizona	79	65	71	California	74	80	75
Alabama	2/ 78	5	40	Limes			
Mississippi	2/ 54	3/	5	Florida	72	39	77
Louisiana	83	51	45				
Seven States	74	71	69				

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about November 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1.
2/ Short-time average.
3/ Failure reported.

Table 17.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	Oranges, California Valencias		Grapefruit, California		Lemons, California	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Month-						
June	3.63	2.87	2.63	2.99	4.68	4.58
July	3.13	3.46	2.41	2.55	5.01	4.90
Aug.	3.30	4.21	2.81	3.59	5.05	4.74
Week-						
Aug. 15	3.30	4.36	2.96	3.89	4.90	5.41
22	3.29	3.98	2.92	3.80	4.34	4.23
29	3.27	3.79	2.64	3.17	4.00	3.47
Sept. 5	3.18	3.96	2.37	3.17	3.90	3.57
12	3.12	3.86	2.17	3.54	3.44	3.54
Chicago						
Month-						
June	3.58	2.84	2.20	2.49	4.57	4.30
July	3.07	3.60	2.23	2.30	4.86	5.11
Aug.	3.25	4.12	2.30	3.44	4.96	5.03
Week-						
Aug. 15	3.30	4.29	2.05	3.58	4.35	4.96
22	3.25	3.93	2.52	3.44	4.16	3.62
29	3.11	3.68	2.40	3.55	3.96	3.19
Sept. 6	3.19	3.75	2.50	3.26	3.82	3.42
13	2.88	3.88	2.94	4.33	3.73	3.50

Compiled as follows:

New York, weekly reports of California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 18.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts, condition September 1 and production, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State and crop	Condition Sept. 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:						
Calif.	2/ 64	2/ 26	2/ 57	240,700	103,000	205,000
Wash.	2/3/69	2/ 86	2/ 79	7,170	12,900	12,100
2 States	---	2/ 28	2/ 58	247,870	115,900	217,100
Figs:						
Calif.-						
Dried	74	82	81	4/23,160	4/32,000	---
Not dried				8,890	15,000	---
Olives:						
Calif.	54	73	52	24,420	50,000	---
Almonds:						
Calif.	60	39	26	13,720	10,200	6,500
Walnuts:						
Calif.	76	70	81	43,330	42,200	54,000
Oreg.	3/ 73	75	81	2,655	4,200	5,500
2 States	---	70	81	45,985	46,400	59,500
Filberts:						
Oreg.	3/ 82	73	86	1,321	2,700	3,830
Wash.	3/ 76	75	88	2/ 242	510	720
2 States	---	73	86	1,539	3,210	4,550
Avocados:						
Fla.	64	45	52	1,546	880	---
				Boxes 5/	Boxes 5/	Boxes 5/
Pineapples:						
Fla.	2/ 74	2/ 60	2/ 64	14,550	8,000	---

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.
2/ Production in percentage of full crop.
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Dry basis.
5/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

Table 19.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S.No.1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1941 with comparisons

Market and commodity	Unit	1940	1941				
		Sept. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
New York		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Apples, eastern: 1/							
Gravenstein	Bushel	.76	.76	.76	.69	---	---
McIntosh	"	1.25	1.54	1.43	1.38	1.42	1.16
R. I. Greening	"	.89	---	---	.79	.84	.88
Wealthy	"	.98	.98	1.00	.96	.86	.88
Delicious	"	1.36	---	---	---	---	1.49
All varieties	"	1.17	1.16	1.25	1.19	1.27	1.11
Avocados:	6-basket						
Cuba	crate	1.69	1.50	1.50	2.02	2.00	1.92
Fla.	Flat crate	---	---	---	---	---	1.48
Blueberries:							
Me.	Quart	.22	.20	.23	.22	.23	.22
Nova Scotia	"	.22	.18	.24	.24	.24	.23
Grapes, N. Y.:							
Table-	12-2 qt.						
Blue	basket	1.73	1.71	1.80	1.68	1.75	1.81
Red	"	2.62	---	2.25	2.00	2.05	1.94
White	"	---	---	---	1.75	1.96	1.88
Juice-	12-qt.						
Blue	basket	.39	---	.54	.50	.44	.42
Limes:							
Fla.	Carton	1.25	1.33	1.15	1.05	1.17	1.65
Peaches:							
Elberta-							
N.C. and S.C.	Bushel	---	1.86	2.19	---	---	---
Va.	"	---	1.82	2.00	1.33	1.50	1.90
N. J.	"	.96	---	1.62	1.18	1.30	1.79
Pa.	"	1.15	---	1.88	1.30	1.46	1.86
N. Y.	"	1.00	---	---	---	1.25	1.81
Av. all States	"	1.11	1.84	2.00	1.29	1.30	1.84
J. H. Hale-							
Md.	"	---	2.25	2.06	1.66	---	---
Pa.	"	1.21	---	1.69	1.71	1.64	2.04
N. J.	"	1.01	---	1.62	1.30	1.52	1.95
Pears, N. Y.:							
Bartlett	"	1.05	---	1.59	1.50	1.56	1.64
Clapps Favorite	"	1.38	1.34	1.51	1.53	1.82	1.93
Seckel	"	1.40	1.50	1.58	1.48	1.48	1.68
Plums, damsons:	12-qt.						
N. Y.	basket	.98	---	.96	.77	1.07	1.20
Raspberries:							
N. J.	Pint	---	.15	.19	.15	.12	.13
Calif.	1/2 pint	.18	---	---	---	.18	.18

Continued -

Table 19.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S.No.1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1941 with comparisons - Contd.

Market and commodity	Unit	1940	1941				
		Sept. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
Chicago		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Apples, midwestern: 1/							
Wealthy	Bushel	1.03	1.05	1.08	.97	.97	1.01
Jonathan	"	1.62	---	---	2/1.61	---	1.69
Delicious	"	1.72	---	---	---	1.84	---
McIntosh	"	1.29	---	---	---	1.26	1.17
All varieties	"	1.23	.92	1.04	1.03	1.26	1.32
Avocados:							
Fla.	Flat crate	1.14	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.11	1.00
Blueberries:							
Mich.(cellophane wrapped)	Pint	---	.21	.24	.24	---	---
Me. " "	Quart	---	---	---	.28	.24	.24
Crabapples, Mich.	Bushel	1.12	---	---	1.05	1.22	1.32
Grapes, midwestern:	4-qt.						
Moores Early	basket	.15	3/.20	3/.18	.18	.19	.15
	12-qt.						
Concord	basket	3/.30	---	---	---	3/.32	.32
Limes:							
Fla.	1/4 box	1.10	1.21	.94	1.00	1.19	3/1.25
Peaches:							
Elberta-							
Ind.	Bushel	---	1.77	1.70	1.42	1.32	1.33
Ill.	"	---	1.62	1.52	1.30	---	---
Mich.	"	1.62	---	---	1.26	1.08	1.29
Av. all States	"	1.64	1.75	1.60	1.36	1.19	1.26
J. H. Hale-							
Ill.	"	---	4/2.30	2.00	1.45	---	---
Mich.	"	2.00	---	---	1.78	1.56	1.51
Pears, Mich.:							
Bartlett	"	1.63	---	1.82	1.60	1.56	1.69
Clapps Favorite	"	1.45	1.16	1.25	1.46	3/1.50	3/1.65
Seckel	"	1.11	---	.99	1.01	.92	.94
Plums, damsons:							
Mich.	1/2 bushel	.94	.88	.91	.92	---	1.13
Prunes, Italian:							
Idaho and Oreg.	" "	1.12	---	---	1.51	1.26	1.14
Raspberries:	12-half						
Calif.	pt. flat	1.80	---	---	---	2.00	1.75
Strawberries:	12-pint						
Calif.	flat	1.71	---	---	---	2.50	2.25

Compiled from records of Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ 2-1/2 inch minimum.
2/ 2-1/4 " "
3/ Average for 1 day.
4/ South Carolina.

Table 20.- Pecans: Condition on September 1 and production by States, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and indicated 1941

State	All varieties					
	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
				1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Illinois	51	39	67	174	144	234
Missouri	46	53	72	856	400	910
North Carolina	65	68	76	912	993	1,463
South Carolina	62	61	69	1,082	1,355	1,575
Georgia	58	63	67	7,452	8,526	9,620
Florida	54	60	60	1,431	1,426	1,404
Alabama	60	46	72	3,042	2,219	3,990
Mississippi	54	28	56	5,060	2,717	5,763
Arkansas	58	52	60	3,544	2,902	3,795
Louisiana	56	54	42	4,571	4,514	2,880
Oklahoma	40	51	66	12,282	22,230	28,380
Texas	42	54	40	24,270	41,000	26,220
12 States	48	53	54	64,676	88,426	86,234

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Illinois	---	3	5	174	141	229
Missouri	18	8	36	838	392	874
North Carolina	650	715	1,083	263	278	380
South Carolina	932	1,152	1,370	150	203	205
Georgia	6,902	7,929	9,043	550	597	577
Florida	1,139	1,155	1,137	292	271	267
Alabama	2,694	2,041	3,671	347	178	319
Mississippi	2,570	1,331	2,824	2,490	1,386	2,939
Arkansas	335	377	607	3,209	2,525	3,188
Louisiana	1,097	1,309	806	3,474	3,205	2,074
Oklahoma	356	1,556	1,987	11,927	20,674	26,393
Texas	1,018	2,870	2,098	23,252	38,130	24,122
12 States	17,710	20,446	24,667	46,966	67,980	61,567

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Budded, grafted or topworked varieties.

Table 21.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended September 13, 1941, with comparisons

Item	Week ended					
	1940	1941				
	September	August			September	
	14	16	23	30	6	13
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apples, Western	502	55	55	42	148	301
Apples, Eastern	328	31	69	81	120	351
Cranberries	11	---	---	---	26	75
Dewberries and loganberries	---	13	8	8	---	---
Grapefruit, old	74	87	54	34	22	22
Grapefruit, new	---	---	---	---	---	1
Grapes	2,293	859	931	858	1,315	1,861
Lemons	282	724	422	288	194	287
Mixed citrus	77	86	82	63	30	50
Mixed deciduous	50	93	178	148	54	39
Oranges and satsumas	1,371	1,788	1,511	1,580	1,286	1,605
Peaches	296	958	1,343	1,413	1,748	374
Pears	1,182	1,012	988	797	775	1,013
Plums and prunes	597	432	585	614	620	653
Total	7,063	1/6,139	1/6,227	5,926	6,338	6,632
Relief:						
Apples	---	---	---	---	---	157
Oranges and satsumas	116	---	---	---	---	---
Peaches	16	102	---	200	411	92
Pears	116	---	---	---	---	---
Plums and prunes	3	4	---	---	---	---
Grand total	7,314	1/6,245	1/6,227	6,126	6,749	6,881

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Includes 1 car of apricots.

Table 22.- Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties, September 1, 1941 with comparisons

Commodity	September 1 5-year average 1936-40	September 1, 1940	August 1, 1941	September 1, 1941
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Blackberries	Data	8,689	5,344	9,399
Blueberries	for	2,437	2,995	3,228
Cherries	these	29,813	37,933	40,801
Logan and similar berries	earlier	3,419	4,919	5,382
Raspberries	years	15,250	18,225	19,306
Strawberries	not	54,990	62,104	62,186
Other fruits	compar-	15,050	25,703	18,591
Classification not reported	able	36,755	43,045	52,154
Total	134,066	166,403	200,268	211,047

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 23.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, by geographic divisions, September 1, 1941

Commodity	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
In small containers										
Blackberries	3	34	90	---	12	1	1	1	208	350
Blueberries	46	380	295	20	30	---	4	6	4	785
Cherries	84	3,136	945	136	197	---	23	33	80	4,634
Logan and similar berries	1	9	244	20	1	---	---	8	1,099	1,382
Raspberries	71	494	339	138	174	2	6	9	484	1,717
Strawberries	1,202	3,830	3,052	886	713	99	233	138	3,938	14,091
Other fruits	124	1,530	1,139	246	300	428	46	9	3,736	7,558
Total	1,531	9,413	6,104	1,446	1,427	530	313	204	9,549	30,517
In bulk or large containers										
Blackberries	75	718	293	79	1,964	393	91	2	5,434	9,049
Blueberries	160	1,270	733	132	143	2	---	---	3	2,443
Cherries	333	18,791	11,072	1,278	674	204	166	2,636	1,013	36,167
Logan and similar berries	34	80	384	27	34	5	---	113	3,323	4,000
Raspberries	2,399	6,533	3,373	270	286	86	5	43	4,594	17,589
Strawberries	3,171	15,254	7,573	1,584	3,618	262	2,029	360	14,244	48,095
Other fruits	117	15,535	6,902	907	683	847	1,024	476	36,696	63,187
Total	6,239	58,181	30,330	4,277	7,402	1,799	3,315	3,630	65,307	180,530
Total, all containers										
Blackberries	78	752	383	79	1,976	394	92	3	5,642	9,399
Blueberries	206	1,650	1,028	152	173	2	4	6	7	3,228
Cherries	417	21,927	12,017	1,414	871	204	189	2,669	1,093	40,801
Logan and similar berries	35	89	628	47	35	5	---	121	4,422	5,382
Raspberries	2,470	7,027	3,712	408	460	88	11	52	5,078	19,306
Strawberries	4,373	19,084	10,625	2,470	4,331	361	2,262	498	18,182	62,186
Other fruits	241	17,065	8,041	1,153	983	1,275	1,070	485	40,432	70,745
Total	7,820	67,594	36,434	5,723	8,829	2,329	3,628	3,834	74,856	211,047

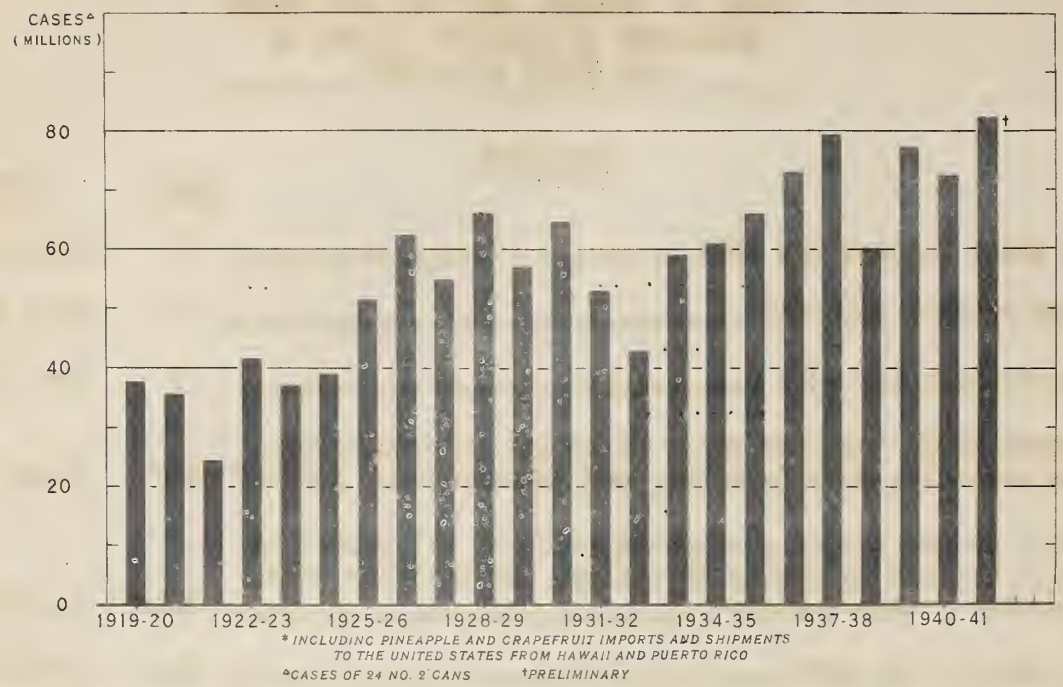
Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND CHARTS APPEARING IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE FRUIT SITUATION

Articles

Charts

CANNED FRUITS: UNITED STATES PACK, 1919-41*



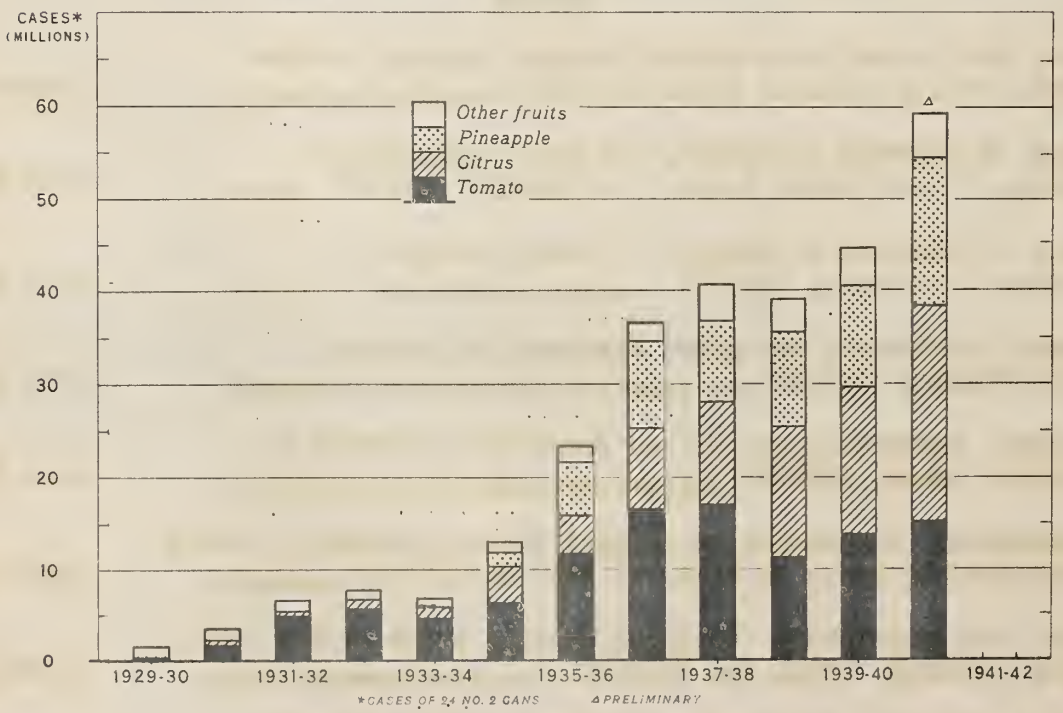
*INCLUDING PINEAPPLE AND GRAPEFRUIT IMPORTS AND SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

△CASES OF 24 NO. 2 CANS †PRELIMINARY

S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 34613 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 1

FRUIT AND TOMATO JUICES: UNITED STATES PACK AND RECEIPTS FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO, 1929-40



*CASES OF 24 NO. 2 CANS △PRELIMINARY

U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34627 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 2

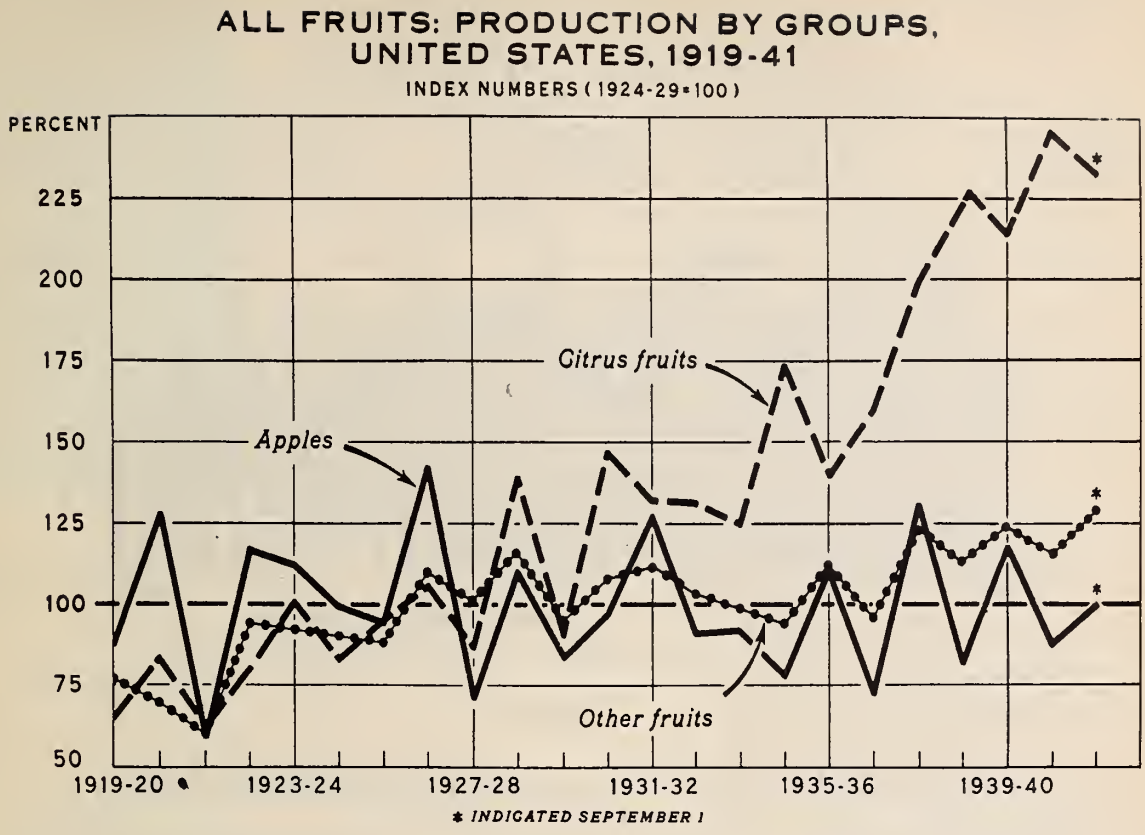


FIGURE 3

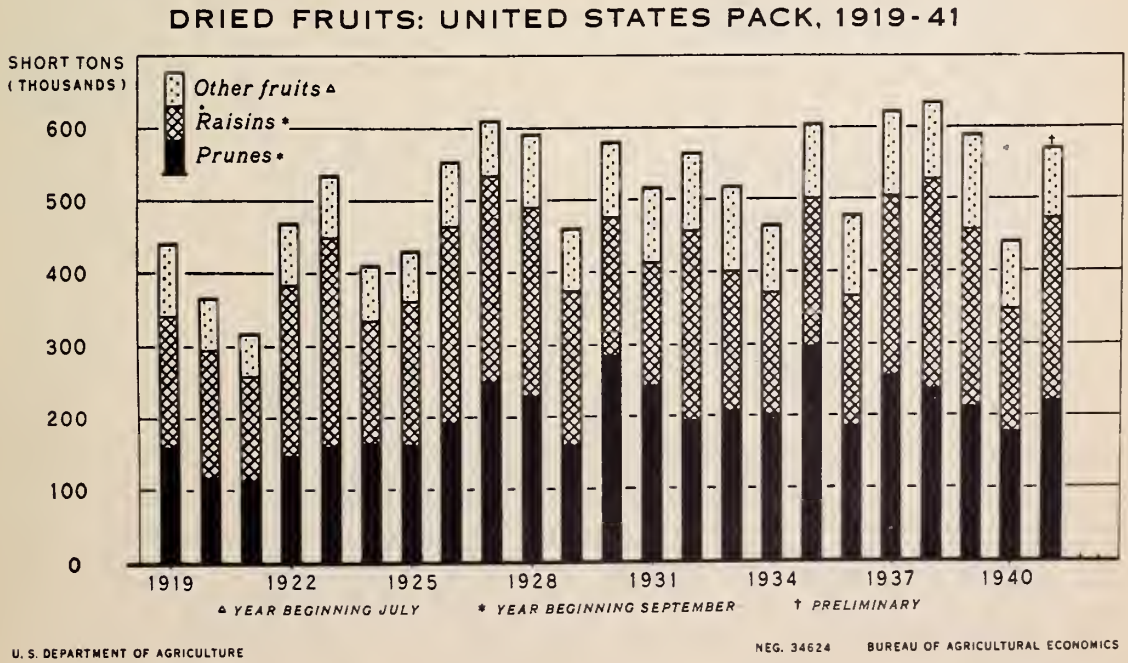
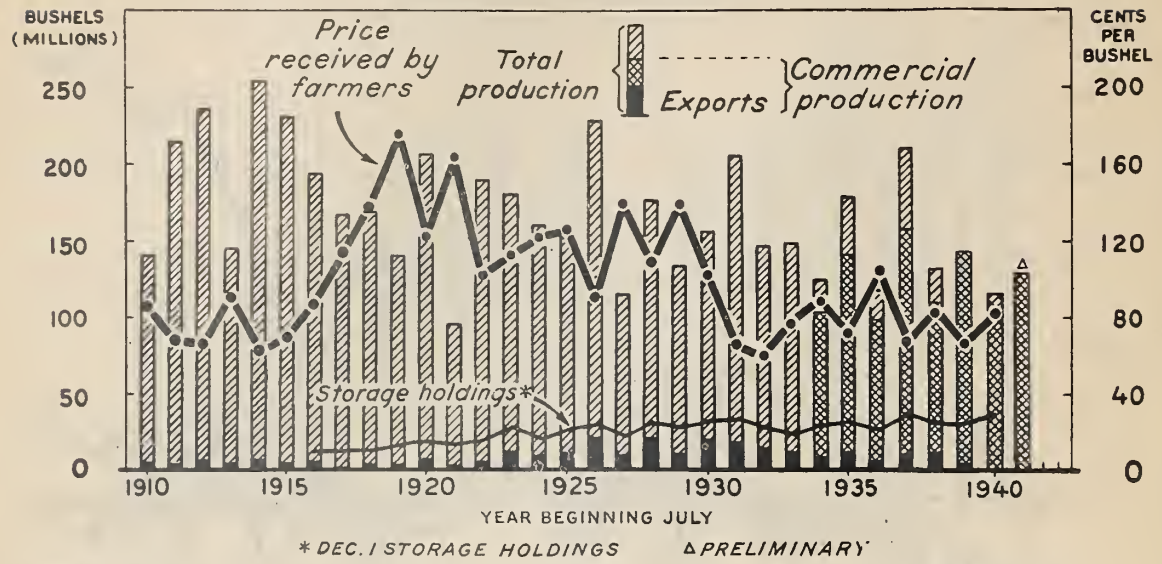


FIGURE 4

Apples: Production, Cold-Storage Holdings, Exports, and Price, United States, 1910-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 20706-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 5

CITRUS FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-41

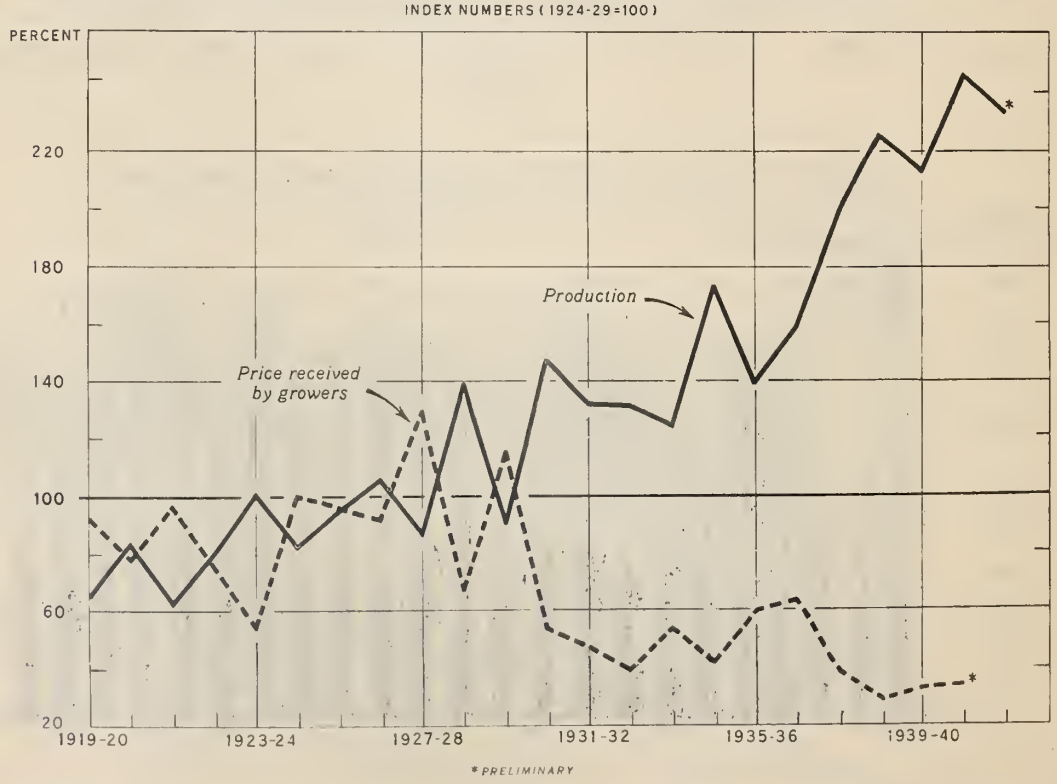


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FIGURE 6